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ABSTRACT

Recommendations of the World National Parks Congress, which met in Bali, Indonesia, are provided in this document. These recommendations address issues related to: information on protected areas; global system of representative terrestrial protected areas; marine and coastal protected areas; Antarctica; the role of protected areas in sustainable development; threats to protected areas; and combatting poaching. Additional recommendations focus on issues related to protected areas and traditional societies; conservation of wild genetic resources; development assistance and protected areas; management of protected areas; protected area personnel: training and communication; development of public support for protected areas; voluntary assistance for protected areas; world heritage convention; biosphere reserves; international agreements and protected areas; and future world congresses and meetings on protected areas. (JN)

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WORLD NATIONAL PARKS CONGRESS
BALI, INDONESIA, 11-22 OCTOBER, 1982

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Recommendations

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PREAMBLE TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

The Recommendations of the World National Parks Congress, meeting in Bali, Indonesia, October 1982, relate to protected areas which are the subject of the Congress. It is in this field that the participants are expert and can offer advice.

However, the participants recognize that, while protected areas have a central and essential role to play in achieving conservation of living resources, which is a vital ingredient of sustainable development, the selection, establishment, and management of protected areas alone are not sufficient to secure the integration of conservation and development. The other measures are outlined in the World Conservation Strategy.

Moreover, the successful pursuit of the full range of conservation efforts at the national and international levels depends upon progress in related fields. These include raising the living standards of many people in the developing world who are forced by their poverty to over-exploit natural resources, reducing the trend towards over-consumption and waste of resources by the more affluent, controlling pollution, securing a much more rapid and sustained reduction in the rate of population increase, and achieving disarmament.

Nonetheless, protected areas have a vital role to play in the social, economic, cultural, and spiritual progress of humanity. Their importance has too often been neglected in the past. The Declaration of Bali seeks to redress this by securing wider and fuller understanding of the significance of protected areas in the quest for a better way of life. The following Recommendations provide the basis for implementing the intent of the Declaration.

1. INFORMATION ON PROTECTED AREAS

RECALLING Recommendation 14 of the Second World Conference on National Parks concerning the importance of undertaking adequate research and investigations on protected areas;

RECOGNIZING that there is a need to identify and summarise existing research on protected areas and to coordinate and facilitate programmes of ecological, sociological, legal, and other relevant types of research;

RECOGNIZING also that a comprehensive and readily available information base covering protected areas, including inventories of the species therein, is essential to a wide range of international organizations, governments, protected area managers, voluntary bodies and individuals;

BEING AWARE of the work of the Conservation Monitoring Centre, with its Protected Areas Data Unit, in collecting, recording and monitoring data on protected areas, on the basis of the Udvardy system of biogeographical realms and IUCN's Categories, Objectives and Criteria for Protected Areas;

The World National Parks Congress, meeting in Bali, Indonesia, in October 1982:

WELCOMES the achievements of the Conservation Monitoring Centre and requests UNEP's continued support of it as part of the Global Environmental Monitoring System;

STRESSES the importance of adequate programmes for research and the recording and monitoring of information, of integrating the variety of monitoring systems within the Conservation Monitoring Centre, and in particular of preparing inventories of species contained in protected areas as a matter of urgency and of communicating these to the Conservation Monitoring Centre;

URGES further that governments and relevant agencies collaborate with IUCN to make the most effective use of the Conservation Monitoring Centre and Environmental Law Centre, and that IUCN and others provide adequate financial support for the further development and coordination of these;

RECOMMENDS that the Udvardy system of biogeographical realms continue to be developed for use on a global scale for the definition and worldwide coverage of protected areas, and that more detailed systems be developed with a flexibility of scale to make them applicable for use at a variety of regional and national levels;

URGES that international organizations, governments, and regional associations of nations promote arrangements for the long-term development and use of data collection systems, such as satellite remote sensing, covering all protected areas;

RECOMMENDS FURTHER that IUCN examine the desirability of including Resource Reserves (Category VI), Anthropological Reserves/Natural Biotic Areas (Category VII), and Multiple Use Areas/Managed Resource Areas (Category VIII) in the United Nations List of National Parks and Protected Areas; and

RECOMMENDS FINALLY that IUCN encourage governments and appropriate agencies to undertake adequate programmes of research, the results of which should be widely disseminated to protected area managers to enable them to predict the consequences of actions within their areas.

2. GLOBAL SYSTEM OF REPRESENTATIVE TERRESTRIAL PROTECTED AREAS

RECALLING Recommendation 1 of the Second World Conference on National Parks concerning the need to widen the coverage of protected areas so as to ensure the conservation of adequate and representative samples of natural biomes and ecosystems throughout the world; and Recommendations 2 and 3 specifically on the conservation of tropical rainforests, and north polar and sub-polar ecosystems;

RECOGNIZING the significant efforts made by governments in the past decade to establish such systems of protected areas;

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RECOGNIZING, nevertheless, that established systems of national parks and protected areas are insufficient to accomplish the objectives of conservation, in particular the safeguarding of the world's genetic resources;
REALIZING that the forthcoming decade will probably provide the last opportunity to conserve large samples of relatively undisturbed biomes and ecosystems;
The World National Parks Congress, meeting in Bali, Indonesia, October 1982:
URGES governments to give high priority to the fulfilment of the ecological representativeness of their terrestrial protected area systems by establishing new areas or enlarging existing ones;
AND DRAWS THE ATTENTION of governments to the especially critical situation in the following biomes:

a) Tropical forests: where attention should be given to the conservation of the particularly vulnerable forest systems in South East Asia, the Indian sub-continent (including the Himalayan slopes), East Africa, West Africa, eastern South America, the eastern Andean slopes, Central America, and the islands of the Pacific Ocean, and that these same priorities should also guide IUCN and WWF in their tropical forest programme and campaign;
b) Drylands: where an urgent international priority is to implement the plan of action to combat desertification adopted by the United Nations in 1977, especially those elements relating to the establishment of protected areas as a means of controlling desertification;
c) Wetlands: where particular emphasis should be placed on wetlands, such as European peatlands, which are subject to rapid reduction;
d) Tundra: where a priority is the establishment of more protected areas in the Eastern Hemisphere.

3. MARINE AND COASTAL PROTECTED AREAS

RECOGNIZING the absolute dependence of the peoples of many nations on food from the sea, and the dependence of sustainable production of food from the sea on protecting the ecological processes and diversity of coastal and marine environments;
RECOGNIZING that the movements of water transmit reproductive products, nutrients, food, and toxic substances, oil spills and other pollutants over large distances regardless of national boundaries;
RECOGNIZING that activities in one State affect the productivity of fisheries in other States, and noting examples from many parts of the world of over-exploitation of stocks of marine life, with the consequent collapse, perhaps irreversibly, of those stocks;
ACKNOWLEDGING the lack of suitably trained or experienced marine resource conservation managers and planners in most parts of the world;
NOTING the limited understanding of ecological processes in the sea, while accelerating human use and pollution threaten the integrity of marine environments;
CONSIDERING the scale of our present lack of knowledge about marine ecosystems in the deep ocean and the rapid pace of discovery of new forms of deep ocean life which have existed for millennia free from interference by those human activities which now threaten the integrity and productivity of marine environments;
The World National Parks Congress, meeting in Bali, Indonesia, October 1982:
RECOMMENDS that coastal nations:

a) Declare as much as possible their territorial seas or other areas of jurisdiction, including islands, as managed areas with appropriate legal status and within these areas establish zones with different degrees of use and protection;
b) Work cooperatively with neighbouring nations sharing resident and migratory species to establish coordinated networks of protected areas and other regulations to meet the critical needs of those species, with special priority for threatened and endangered species;
c) Adhere to the Convention on the Law of the Sea as an important step in ocean conservation;
d) Increase marine research programmes directed at understanding how marine ecosystems function and interrelate, the paths and effects of pollutants, and how to utilize such knowledge in management;
e) Integrate their management of terrestrial, coastal and marine zones as far as the outer edge of the continental shelf by adopting a policy enforceable by law which requires environmental assessment of major economic activities in this combined zone before commitment to such activities is made, with special protection provided for the needs of endangered species;

CALLS UPON IUCN to:

a) Develop as soon as possible an appropriate marine biogeographic classification scheme on global, regional and national levels as a basis for ensuring adequate representation of different marine ecosystems in a wide range of protected areas;
b) Develop as soon as possible a system of categories for marine protected areas to be managed in the open seas, deep oceans and coastal waters analogous to the existing IUCN categories I-X for terrestrial protected areas but adapted to the marine and coastal environment;
c) Develop, in cooperation with countries and international agencies, training programmes for personnel from countries seeking such training;
d) Develop an education programme aimed at a wide audience and focussed on the significance of marine areas, the need for their wise use, and an increased awareness of human relationships to and dependence upon such areas;

CALLS UPON all nations collectively, acting through the Law of the Sea Convention, to establish large sanctuaries in the open ocean in order to further knowledge of those areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and to protect the Common Heritage of Mankind; and
RECOMMENDS to governments that all fishery regimes and agreements be reviewed with a view to promoting management on an "ecosystem as a whole" basis, following the model of the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources.

4. ANTARCTICA

RECOGNIZING the great scientific and aesthetic value of the natural ecosystems of the Antarctic Continent and the seas surrounding it and their importance in maintaining the stability of the global marine environment and atmosphere, and AWARE that the Antarctic provides one of the best places to measure global pollution;
ACKNOWLEDGING the achievements of the Consultative Parties in their stewardship under the Antarctic Treaty in protecting the Antarctic environment from harmful interference;
RECOGNIZING that a mineral regime is now being developed which may lead to the exploration and exploitation of the mineral resources of the region;
CONCERNED that the environmental effects of mineral exploration and exploitation in the Antarctic have been inadequately studied and that mineral resource exploration and exploitation are likely to affect adversely the unique environment of the Antarctic and other ecosystems dependent on the Antarctic environment;
RECALLING that the Second World Conference on National Parks in 1972 recommended that nations party to the Antarctic Treaty should establish the Antarctic Continent and surrounding seas as the first World Park under the auspices of the United Nations, and that other protective designations are being proposed to reflect the unique status of the area;
BELIEVING that, in this second century of the national park movement, the concepts of international parks, reserves and protected areas should be promoted and that the concept of a world park and other appropriate designations should be developed more urgently;
CONSIDERING that Antarctica offers special opportunities for the implementation of these concepts and noting that the 15th General Assembly of IUCN instructed the Council, Commissions and the Director General of IUCN to initiate the preparation of a Conservation Strategy for the Antarctic environment and the Southern Ocean and in particular to seek appropriate forms of designation for the Antarctic environment as a whole and the

specific sites within it which merit special attention;
NOTING also that there are appropriate forms of designation which do not imply any change of jurisdiction and that management could be by means of a zoning system providing for a range of uses, but with some uses prohibited in all zones, for example, nuclear testing (which already is prohibited under the Antarctic Treaty);
The World National Parks Congress, meeting in Bali, Indonesia, October 1982:
CONGRATULATES IUCN for its 1981 General Assembly Resolution (15/20) on Antarctica and urges all nations and organizations to work towards its implementation;
RECOMMENDS that the Antarctic Treaty Parties in cooperation with all nations should further enhance the conservation status of the Antarctic environment and foster measures which would:

a) maintain for all time the intrinsic values of the Antarctic environment for mankind and the global ecosystem;

b) ensure that all human activities are compatible with the maintenance of these values;

c) ascribe to the Antarctic environment as a whole an internationally protected area designation which connotes worldwide its unique character and values and the special measures accorded to its planning, management and conservation;

URGES that no mineral regime be brought into operation until such time as full consideration has been given to protecting the Antarctic environment completely from mineral activities and the environmental risks have been fully ascertained and safeguards developed to avoid adverse environmental effects, and thus to maintain the voluntary restriction on mineral development;
URGES FURTHER that the Antarctic Treaty Parties and other interested governments and organizations initiate a comprehensive evaluation of the Antarctic environment and its dependent ecosystems to identify and designate both continental and marine areas to be protected in perpetuity;
URGES the Antarctic Treaty Parties to include advisers from non-governmental organizations interested in the Antarctic environment on national delegations and to pursue policies of open information; and
RECOMMENDS that IUCN seek to establish close working relationships with the scientific organizations which advise the Antarctic Treaty Parties.

5. THE ROLE OF PROTECTED AREAS IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

RECOGNIZING the legitimate aspirations of peoples everywhere to share equitably in the development of the earth's resources and the importance of having such development take place on a sustainable basis;
ACKNOWLEDGING the fact that most materials for development now come from places outside of protected areas and that systems for the sustainable development of these materials must be put into effect;
BUT REALIZING the fundamental role which protected areas can play in assuring the sustainability of the development process, including the provision of a sustained flow of commodities from areas managed for multiple uses and the contributions which parks and nature reserves can make through safeguarding gene pools, protecting watersheds and air quality, fostering research, affording recreational and educational opportunities, and facilitating appropriate tourism;
RECALLING the wide variety of protective designations which can be used to regulate the use of land and the importance of having designations reflect management objectives;
UNDERSTANDING the critical role which public opinion can play in persuading governments to establish, support, and defend protected areas and the importance of developing domestic constituencies which will promote the well-being of specific areas;
BEING AWARE of the special help which those living in or near protected areas can be in this regard if they feel they share appropriately in the benefits flowing from protected areas, are compensated appropriately for any lost rights, and are taken into account in planning and operations;
REALIZING that protected areas will never be free from threats of inappropriate development; that eternal vigilance is necessary for the broader public interest to prevail; but also realizing that better understanding of the material contributions of such areas can substantially assist in their defence; and
ACCEPTING the need for those who manage protected areas to be increasingly conscious of the larger social context in which the fate of protected areas will be decided;
The World National Parks Congress, meeting in Bali, Indonesia, October 1982:
URGES that nations, in setting aside and managing protected areas make the fullest possible use of the range of protected area categories, Category I through Category VIII recommended by the IUCN;
REAFFIRMS its strong conviction, expressed at the Second World Conference on National Parks in 1972, that national parks and similar reserves (Categories I - III) must be strictly protected against efforts to exploit their natural resources for such purposes as commercial timber cutting, mining, hydroelectric works and other dams and public works, industrial facilities, commercial fishing, sport and commercial hunting, farming and grazing of domestic animals;
CALLS UPON nations to establish more multiple use management areas (Category VIII), and other management regimes of intermediate intensity, around stricter nature reserves so as to prevent them from becoming biologically impoverished islands; and
REQUESTS governments and development assistance agencies to assist in providing support for local populations who may be disadvantaged by the establishment or existence of a protected area;

AND IN PARTICULAR CALLS FOR intensified research:

a) on the degree to which gene stocks from national parks and similar reserves (Categories I - III) ought to be made available to plant and animal breeders, pharmaceutical companies, and genetic engineering firms for commercial purposes and whether this can be done without endangering populations with special genetic qualities;

b) on ways to manage soundly tropical forests in multiple use management areas (Category VIII) so as to best maintain species diversity;

c) on ways to evaluate the benefits provided by protected areas to better illustrate their contribution to sustainable development;

d) on ways to foster appropriate recreation and tourism and minimize the adverse impacts of them;

e) in the social sciences to facilitate better understanding of the role of parks in serving human needs;

AND SUGGESTS IN CONCLUSION that those promoting the role of protected areas in sustainable development stress:

a) the contribution which Category I, II, III, VI, and VII areas can make especially in maintaining gene pools of potential importance to nutrition and health;

b) the contribution which Category IV areas can make in providing protein through controlled wildlife cropping;

c) the contribution which Category V areas can make to tourism and recreation; and

d) the contribution which Category VIII areas can make, in countries with tropical forests, to the sustained production of forest products.

6. THREATS TO PROTECTED AREAS

RECOGNIZING that the pressures arising from the needs and demands of local populations around some protected areas threaten the integrity of these areas, for example, through the search for firewood and burning for land clearance;
RECOGNIZING also the continuing problem of degradation of protected areas from road construction and other works, and the need to control the use of vehicles, boats and aircraft affecting such areas;
BEING CONCERNED about the potentially damaging effects on protected areas of exploration for, and exploitation and transportation of minerals, including oil and natural gas;

RECALLING Resolution 15/13 of the 15th General Assembly of IUCN calling for the protection of representative examples of free flowing rivers from river engineering;
NOTING that various nations have plans to construct dams on wild and scenic rivers impacting on national parks and protected areas, and that, while such schemes may appear attractive in the short-term, they would, if carried out, destroy great natural wonders and other sites of international significance, the long term value of which in their undisturbed state exceeds the values which would be created by the engineering works;
BEING AWARE of the threat to protected areas from various forms of pollution, and in particular recalling Resolution 14 of the 15th General Assembly of IUCN on the increasing damage being caused to aquatic ecosystems and forests, including those in protected areas, by acid rain and snow;
BEING FURTHER AWARE that the conservation of some species and ecosystems and the integrity of some protected areas is threatened by the presence of introduced species;
The World National Parks Congress, meeting in Bali, Indonesia, October 1982:
CALLS on Governments to initiate measures of sustainable social and economic development which will relieve the pressures of local populations around protected areas on those areas, for example, through the provision of fuelwood plantations;
CALLS FOR the reinforcement of measures to reduce the external threats to protected areas, and in particular;

URGES governments and relevant agencies to:

a) develop appropriate legislative and administrative mechanisms to ensure that:
— prior impact assessments are undertaken to establish the scale and nature of the consequences of development projects, supported by powers to refuse permission or approval for those inappropriate to their environments;
— appropriate conditions of permission or approval are imposed to safeguard the integrity of the environment where a project is deemed acceptable in principle;
— adequate monitoring is undertaken during construction and operation, with powers of enforcement of the conditions of permission and approval; and
— powers are available to secure suitable restoration on completion of construction and, in the case of temporary works, to secure complete clearance and rehabilitation;

b) reconsider existing proposals,to abandon projects with unacceptable environmental impacts, and to review thoroughly future proposals for the construction of river engineering works within areas of natural, scientific and cultural importance, by exhaustive resource investigation and environmental impact assessments, including the evaluation of options;

c) take action to implement effective measures to eliminate and avoid all forms of pollution which degrade protected areas;

d) devise and implement policies, legislation and regulatory controls to ensure that effective eradication or control measures are undertaken in regard to introduced species in protected areas; and

REQUESTS IUCN to develop and implement a system of reporting on protected areas under particular threat.

7. COMBATTING POACHING

RECOGNIZING that poaching is the most important threat to the integrity of some protected areas;
AWARE that any reduction in anti-poaching work could result in the serious loss of wildlife, especially rare and endangered species, in some protected areas;
ALARMED at the increased availability of weapons and the development of techniques of mass killing of wildlife;
AWARE that uncontrolled international trade in wildlife continues to endanger numerous species, and that the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is the primary tool in attempting to control such trade;
AWARE that anti-poaching personnel often work under difficult and dangerous conditions, and that the survival of wildlife depends on their motivation, discipline and morale;
SENSITIVE to the need for better relationships between protected areas personnel and local populations;
The World National Parks Congress, meeting in Bali, Indonesia, October 1982:

RECOMMENDS that

a) continued emphasis should be given by governments and conservation aid organizations on strengthening anti-poaching programmes and related training of field staff;

b) adequate funds should be made available to better the social, economic, educational and logistical support to field staff to accomplish their vital tasks;

c) where consistent with management objectives, tangible benefits should accrue to local people from living near protected areas;

d) continued support should be given to CITES, and specifically non-signatory States should be encouraged to join and the enforcement of CITES should be strengthened.

8. ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND PROTECTED AREAS

BEARING in mind that national parks and other protected areas play key roles in the maintenance of essential ecological processes, the preservation of genetic diversity, and the sustainable use of species and ecosystems;
CONVINCED THEREFORE that protected areas have an integral place in wise land use and overall environmental planning;
CONCERNED HOWEVER, that the ongoing degradation, due to unwise land use in the surrounds of protected areas, is not only adverse to the communities resident in such surrounds but also endangers the security of protected areas;
NOTING that decreasing land productivity and the extension of marginal lands create pressure on protected area resources and increase competition for the remaining natural areas suitable for inclusion in protected areas, and that rehabilitation of appropriate marginal and degraded lands through revegetation and reafforestation can reduce this pressure;
RECOGNIZING that the World Conservation Strategy has demonstrated that effective resource management cannot occur when conservation planning and development planning proceed in isolation;
The World National Parks Congress, meeting in Bali, Indonesia, October 1982:
URGES governments and intergovernmental organizations to integrate conservation principles with development planning, for example through the preparation of national conservation strategies, laying particular emphasis on conservation-oriented land use;
CALLS ON all levels of governments and intergovernmental organizations to include in regional development plans and human settlement programmes appropriate provisions for the establishment of protected areas complemented by a coordinated system of other conservation and environmental management techniques;
URGES governments and international organizations to promote and support the rehabilitation of degraded lands and the regeneration and recovery of damaged natural areas through reafforestation and other programmes; and
REQUESTS IUCN to prepare manuals with case histories for the guidance of planners, managers, and decision-makers outside the protected area system describing integrated environmental approaches and other techniques for enhancing the security of protected areas.

9. PROTECTED AREAS AND TRADITIONAL SOCIETIES

RECALLING the 15th IUCN General Assembly Recommendation 15/7 on "The Role of Traditional Lifestyles and Local People in Conservation and Development";
RECOGNIZING the global responsibilities which all people share for ensuring the conservation of the biosphere and its varied cultural and natural environments;
ACKNOWLEDGING that traditional societies which have survived to the present in harmony with their environment:

— deserve our respect for their wise stewardship of areas and environments which we now seek to protect;

— are threatened by the alienation or loss to outsiders of rights to land or to particular resources such as timber, fish, and minerals; and

— provide instructive examples of environmental management strategies worthy of emulation;

RECOGNIZING FURTHER that many modern technologies are failing because they neglect long-standing, complex and delicate relationships between people and the environment;

The World National Parks Congress, meeting in Bali, Indonesia, October 1982:
REAFFIRMS the rights of traditional societies to social, economic, cultural and spiritual self-determination;
REAFFIRMS FURTHER that traditional peoples everywhere have a right to participate in decisions affecting the land and the natural resources on which they depend;
RECOMMENDS that those responsible at every level of protected area research, planning, management and education fully investigate and utilise the traditional wisdom of communities affected by conservation measures;
RECOMMENDS FURTHER the implementation of joint management arrangements between societies which have traditionally managed resources and protected area authorities appropriate to the varied local circumstances; and
REQUESTS that IUCN coordinate and support the interests expressed by its various commissions seeking to study and foster oral traditions associated with ecosystem management of parks and protected areas through appropriate projects.

10. CONSERVATION OF WILD GENETIC RESOURCES

BEARING IN MIND that protected areas have the potential to play key roles in the preservation of the genetic diversity of wild species;
AWARE that wild genetic resources already make an important contribution to agricultural production and provide raw materials for the pharmacological industry and, through breeding, for aquaculture and silviculture;
CONCERNED that wild populations of value as genetic resources are being lost to habitat destruction and other pressures;
CONSCIOUS that the primary means of safeguarding wild genetic resources for present and future use must be *in situ* in protected areas because of their great diversity, the difficulty of maintaining certain of them *ex situ*, and the need to conserve them as populations co-evolving with the ecosystems of which they are a part;
MINDFUL THAT existing networks of protected areas provide the framework for a system of *in situ* gene banks;

The World National Parks Congress, meeting in Bali, Indonesia, October 1982:
CALLS UPON governments and international institutions to:

a) make the conservation of wild genetic resources an explicit objective of protected area systems and provide for the establishment of *in situ* gene banks;

b) review the extent to which wild genetic resources are adequately maintained by existing protected area systems;

c) make and implement plans for the establishment of *in situ* gene banks, including as appropriate the zoning of existing protected areas and the designation of new ones;

REQUESTS that IUCN take a more prominent role in preparing and disseminating inventories of wild species and populations of known or likely value as genetic resources, to assist nations wishing to establish *in situ* gene banks;
REQUESTS that national and international governmental and non-governmental agencies cooperate in the preparation of such inventories, and allocate resources for the establishment of *in situ* gene banks; and
INVITES IUCN to investigate the possible development of international instruments to regulate the commercial exploitation of wild genetic resources.

11. DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTED AREAS

RECALLING Recommendation 17 of the Second World National Parks Conference on Technical and Financial Assistance for National Parks;
STRONGLY ENDORSING the view of the Brandt Commission that "the care of the natural environment is an essential aspect of development";
NOTING with particular pleasure the self-reliance and sense of commitment shown by many developing countries (e.g., our host country, Indonesia) in establishing and providing funds for protected areas;
WELCOMING recent moves by a number of leading multi-lateral and bi-lateral development assistance agencies, with the encouragement of UNEP and others, to adopt and promote the principles of the World Conservation Strategy, and especially the adoption in February 1980 by the main multi-lateral agencies of the Declaration of Environmental Policies and Procedures relating to Economic Development;
WELCOMING also the initiative of IUCN in establishing its Conservation for Development Centre; but
CONCERNED nonetheless that the vital role of protected areas in sustainable development of developing countries, especially for rural populations, is too often disregarded or underestimated in both requests and support for development assistance projects:
The World National Parks Congress, meeting in Bali, Indonesia, October 1982:
CALLS UPON multilateral and bilateral assistance agencies to consider the formal adoption of the following principles to guide their development assistance programmes:

a) that protected areas are an indispensable part of sustainable development, and therefore assistance in the selection, establishment, and management of protected areas is a suitable subject for increased and earmarked development assistance;

b) that support should be provided not only to protected areas as such, but to strengthening the various institutions responsible for them in developing countries;

c) that development projects must scrupulously respect the objectives of protected areas, and accordingly that no such projects should be supported where it has been established that there is a potential adverse impact on protected areas in Categories I to IV;

d) that where, in the national interest, a development project impinges on protected areas in Categories V to VIII, the project must include mitigating or compensating measures, including where appropriate the strengthening of the protected area, e.g., through the addition of more land;

e) that each appropriate development project should include a protected areas component, for example the establishment of a watershed protected area as part of a project for integrated rural development;

REQUESTS IUCN and UNEP, in their continuing dialogue with the development agencies, to promote the adoption by them of such principles; and
URGES governments receiving assistance to give higher priority to conservation projects in their aid requests.

12. MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS

RECOGNIZING that the rapid growth in the number of protected areas designated during the past decade has created a corresponding need for effective management;
NOTING that many of these protected areas, especially in developing countries, are under threat of degradation through the lack of effective management;
The World National Parks Congress, meeting in Bali, Indonesia, October 1982:
URGES governments to give high priority to the conservation of all protected areas by:

a) identifying the resources within the protected areas, and the threats to them;

b) preparing management plans which provide for management and development to be in accordance with an appropriate range of long-term conservation objectives;

c) involving, to the extent feasible, local communities and the wider public in the preparation and implementation of these plans;

d) providing adequate finance and staff even in periods of economic stringency to implement the management plans; and

e) requiring government agencies and private interests to coordinate their activities with the protected areas authorities, so that all activities in the protected area conform with the management plan.

13. PROTECTED AREA PERSONNEL: TRAINING AND COMMUNICATION

RECALLING Recommendations 16 and 18 of the Second World Conference on National Parks, stressing the importance of the exchange of information and of training in the management and operation of protected areas;
NOTING the increasing need for training and development of protected area personnel, especially as increasing work loads are frequently aggravated by staffing constraints resulting from economic considerations;
NOTING ALSO the value of the range of educational opportunities available, particularly regional training schools for protected area personnel in developing countries;
ACKNOWLEDGING the value of the International Seminar on National Parks and Equivalent Reserves which has acted as a catalyst for other regional training seminars and programmes;
RECOGNIZING that, despite its financial difficulties, PARKS Magazine has since 1976 provided an international professional journal essential to training and protected area management, which has met with an enthusiastic reception especially in developing countries where there may be a scarcity of such information;
RECOGNIZING with gratitude the continued financial support of IUCN, the U.S. National Park Service, Parks Canada, Unesco, UNEP, WWF and others but noting with concern the persistent difficulties in financing PARKS Magazine for free distribution which has forced discontinuance of the French and Spanish editions;
ACKNOWLEDGING the wish of protected area personnel, as well as other interested people, to share ideas and experience, and to feel a personal sense of identity with park personnel worldwide in a role supportive of IUCN;

The World National Parks Congress meeting in Bali, Indonesia, October 1982:
RECOMMENDS that international, regional, and national agencies continue to support and foster regional strategies of natural resources training and regional training schools in developing countries;
URGES continued support for the International Seminar on National Parks and Equivalent Reserves and other regional and national seminars and training programmes;
FURTHER URGES IUCN to publish PARKS Magazine in three languages as a valuable tool in training and communication and specifically recommends that:

a) no basic changes be made in the present editing and publishing of PARKS Magazine until all options have been investigated; at the same time further effort be made to give the contents the greatest possible international character;

b) IUCN, as the publisher of PARKS Magazine, endeavour to assume greater responsibility for publication and distribution of the journal;

c) consideration be given to setting up a subscription system for individuals and institutions, particularly in developed countries, while maintaining a free distribution list for those directly involved in developing countries;

d) the Editorial Advisory Board assist IUCN in exploring financial sources;

AND FURTHER RECOMMENDS that to enhance communication among protected area personnel and to extend interest and a sense of involvement in the aims of protected areas, IUCN work towards establishing an organization of those involved or interested in national parks and protected areas based on personal membership for whom PARKS Magazine could serve as a channel of communication.

14. DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR PROTECTED AREAS

RECALLING Recommendations 19 and 20 of the Second World Conference on National Parks on interpretation and environmental education;
RECOGNIZING that action has been taken to establish interpretive services in protected areas and environmental education programmes of various kinds both within and outside protected areas;
NOTING, nevertheless, concerns expressed at this Congress about increasing pressures from governments, industry, and people on natural systems which warrant protection;
NOTING also the serious economic situation confronting a number of countries which is leading to the deterioration of protected areas to the point of extinction of some species and habitats;
RECOGNIZING that the commitment of governments to establish and manage protected areas is directly related to their perception of community support for such areas;
RECOGNIZING FURTHER that community support may be gained for national parks and protected areas if communities involved are convinced of their values;
RECOGNIZING also that in many countries voluntary conservation organizations carry out effective programmes to enlist public support for protected areas, particularly at the local level;

The World National Parks Congress, meeting in Bali, Indonesia, October 1982:
RECOMMENDS that governments and relevant agencies take steps to:

a) evaluate the level of public support for protected areas;

b) identify the nature of public concerns about protected areas by consultation and research;

c) develop programmes of interpretation and environmental education, both in the field and by other formal and non-formal educational means, designed to emphasize the social as well as the scientific values of protected areas, giving specific attention to issues of public concern;

d) implement these programmes through means such as curricular elements in schools, short-term conservation courses and study-and-work camps, tree planting campaigns, and providing facilities for youth groups to carry out environmental studies in the field;

e) encourage young people in particular to organize themselves into groups to undertake environmental studies and conservation activities, and support youth exchanges between countries as a means of stimulating international cooperation and understanding of conservation;

f) facilitate greater use of the mass media as an effective way of reaching the public at large;

g) provide appropriate assistance to voluntary conservation organizations for programmes designed to enlist public support for protected areas, and to improve information flows to them.

15. VOLUNTARY ASSISTANCE FOR PROTECTED AREAS

RECOGNIZING that many functions related to the effective management of protected areas throughout the world have been carried out by individual volunteers and voluntary organizations, and that these individuals and organizations have developed a high degree of expertise in many relevant fields;

RECOGNIZING FURTHER that such volunteers and voluntary organizations can render valuable assistance in management in their own countries and overseas;
BEING AWARE that many government agencies responsible for the management of protected areas find it difficult to manage them because of staff shortages caused by adverse economic conditions;

The World National Parks Congress, meeting in Bali, Indonesia, October 1982:
URGES all governments and agencies responsible for management of protected areas to consider the value of assistance available from volunteers and voluntary organizations, and, where appropriate, to take advantage of that assistance, and where possible to give them the necessary financial support;
CALLS upon IUCN and governments to improve information flow to and cooperation with volunteers and voluntary organizations.

16. WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

RECALLING the recommendation of the Second World Conference on National Parks on the conservation of the World Heritage;
WELCOMING the inclusion of World Heritage sites as Category X among the protected areas categories accepted by the 14th General Assembly of IUCN in 1978;
CONSIDERING the increasingly important role of the World Heritage Convention in the conservation of natural resources, and in the full and enduring protection of the world's natural and cultural heritage;
NOTING with appreciation that 66 States have now become party to the Convention, and that 112 properties have been inscribed on the World Heritage List, while also recognizing that the Convention has not yet achieved universal coverage nor is the World Heritage List yet fully comprehensive;
CALLING ATTENTION to the range of benefits, including resource protection, and financial, educational, and technical assistance accruing to States joining and participating in the Convention;
COMMENDING the strong commitment to, and energetic participation in, Convention activities by colleagues interested primarily in cultural heritage, while noting the continuing imbalance between natural and cultural experts on delegations to the World Heritage Committee;
COMMENDING the World Heritage Committee and Unesco for the significant successes of the first five years of full operation of the Convention, and recognizing the important roles played by IUCN in these successes; and
RECOGNIZING opportunities to increase the effectiveness of the Convention;
EMPHASIZING the importance of fully protecting sites and properties of outstanding universal value for the benefit of all peoples and so that this heritage may be passed undiminished to future generations;

The World National Parks Congress, meeting in Bali, Indonesia, October 1982:
REITERATES its strong commitment to the principles of the World Heritage Convention;
URGES all States which have not yet done so to become party to the Convention and participate fully in its activities;
RECOMMENDS that States which are Party to the Convention take all necessary steps to ensure that their delegations to the World Heritage Committee include experts in natural areas;
URGES natural heritage authorities within States which are Party to the Convention to become more active in its affairs;

ENCOURAGES States Party to take steps to more actively publicize the importance and activities of the Convention including the development of methods to increase public participation within States Party, pursuant to Articles 17 and 27 of the Convention;
FURTHER URGES Unesco to consider launching international campaigns for natural sites in cooperation with the World Heritage Committee;
STRESSES the importance of maintaining the integrity of World Heritage properties and urges States Party to ensure the fullest application of the Convention respecting protection, conservation, indicative inventories, management plans, progress reports and presentation of properties and to submit indicative inventories and progress reports thereon, and encourages the Committee to continue its efforts to establish procedures to facilitate the development and submission of such reports and inventories; and
ENCOURAGES IUCN to continue its commitment to the development of a sound and comprehensive list of World Heritage Sites.

17. BIOSPHERE RESERVES

WELCOMING the inclusion of biosphere reserves as Category IX among the categories of protected areas accepted by the 14th General Assembly of IUCN in 1978;
CONSIDERING that biosphere reserves are an esssential part of the global, regional and national protected areas system;
RECOGNIZING the special contributions which biosphere reserves can make to sustainable development through *in situ* genetic resource conservation, through the involvement of local people in the management of reserves and in surrounding buffer zones, and through scientific research, rational management and monitoring of ecosystems, as well as related education and training;
BELIEVING that there is a need for more and better managed biosphere reserves and that the present shortcomings arise from insufficient understanding of the purposes and characteristics of such reserves, of the criteria and methods for their selection, planning and management, and of the need to develop global, regional and national networks of reserves;

The World National Parks Congress, meeting in Bali, Indonesia in October 1982:
RECOMMENDS that Unesco, in cooperation with governments and international organizations including IUCN, promote an improved understanding of biosphere reserves, and of their selection, planning, and management;
URGES governments and international organizations to give priority to the establishment of networks of biosphere reserves, and also urges the professional groups involved, such as resource managers, conservationists, scientists, and land use planners, to participate in this effort to the full;
RECOMMENDS that particular efforts be made to establish and strengthen biosphere reserves where human pressures have made it difficult to conserve wild plant and animal genetic resources through other means; and in those ecosystems which are poorly represented at present, particularly tropical forests, drylands, and coastal and marine zones; and
ADVISES that the foregoing should be taken into account to the maximum extent possible in the preparations for the International Scientific Biosphere Reserve Congress to be held at Minsk, USSR, in 1983, and should be discussed at that Congress.

18. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND PROTECTED AREAS

ENDORSING the importance given in the World Conservation Strategy to the global conventions on the Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance, Especially as Waterfowl Habitats, and on the Conservation of Migratory Species as a means of reinforcing national efforts in respect of protected areas;
CONSIDERING that existing regional conventions for conservation in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, Africa, and the South Pacific, as well as that under development in South East Asia, also reinforce national efforts;
WELCOMING the progress made in the UNEP Regional Seas Programme, and especially the adoption of the protocol for protected areas in the Mediterranean region;
CONCERNED that a draft international agreement on tropical timber, currently under development by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), does not include measures for the conservation and sustainable management of tropical forest systems as an integral part of the exploitation of timber resources;

The World National Parks Congress, meeting in Bali, Indonesia, October 1982:
CALLS on all States, which have not already done so, to become Parties to the global and appropriate regional conventions which support protected areas, to adopt such other conventions as may be required to fill gaps in present coverage;
URGES the States party to the Wetlands Convention to implement speedily the recommendations of the Conference of Parties held in Cagliari, Sardinia, in November 1980;
REQUESTS UNEP to encourage the development and adoption by parties to the various regional seas conventions of protocols on protected areas similar to that already in force in the Mediterranean region;
ADVISES producing and consuming countries of tropical timber that they should postpone final action on the UNCTAD Agreement until adequate conservation measures, including the establishment of protected areas, are incorporated in it, or alternative legal structures have been developed to the same end; and
RECOMMENDS that IUCN use its scientific and legal expertise to encourage and advise all States on the preparation, use, and where required, updating of international legal instruments which support protected areas.

19. FUTURE WORLD CONGRESSES AND MEETINGS ON PROTECTED AREAS

REALIZING the benefits to protected areas of regular gatherings of the nature of the First and Second World Conferences on National Parks and of this World National Parks Congress;
RECOGNIZING the vital role that non-governmental conservation organizations play in shaping public opinion and in developing support for protected areas;
FURTHER RECOGNIZING with gratification the wide spectrum of participation in every aspect of this Congress but considering that a still greater involvement of experts from developing countries is necessary;
NOTING, however, the comparative absence of women participants in this congress in spite of the deep concern of women worldwide for the health of the biosphere, the expertise of women in all fields of nature conservation and all professional nature conservation disciplines;
The World National Parks Congress, meeting in Bali, Indonesia, October 1982:
RECOMMENDS that IUCN consider providing opportunities at more frequent intervals than 10 years for those concerned with protected areas to review the growth of the global system, assess progress, and identify threats which may exist, with consideration being given, therefore, both to holding the next Congress in 10 years time, and also to arranging for an intermediate meeting to be held in 1987 in association with the General Assembly of IUCN expected in that year;
CONSIDERS that those organising a World Congress in 1992 should take into account the suggestions of participants from the Neotropical Realm that this be held in that realm, thereby coinciding with the five hundredth anniversary of Christopher Columbus's voyage to the Americas; and
CALLS UPON those who organise future congresses or meetings on protected areas to provide for adequate participation from non-governmental conservation organisations and similarly to seek to involve women and participants from developing countries more fully.

20. EXPRESSION OF THANKS

RECOGNIZING the complex planning and organization involved in the preparation and running of this World Parks Congress;
VERY MUCH AWARE that members of the Organizing Committee, of cooperating agencies and numerous other persons have worked tirelessly to ensure its success;
GRATEFUL for the excellent facilities available for the Congress and the unique opportunities for participants to enjoy and appreciate the nature and culture of their host country;
The World National Parks Congress, meeting in Bali, Indonesia, October 1982:
RECORDS its warmest appreciation and grateful thanks to the Government and people of Indonesia and Bali in particular for the generous hospitality extended to participants in this Congress;
FURTHER RECORDS its great appreciation to the members of the Organizing Committee and to cooperating agencies and volunteers involved for their outstanding work over the past years and throughout the Congress; and
EXPRESSES its grateful thanks to the numerous persons who have contributed their time and energy to assist the Organizing Committee in the preparation and running of a most successful Congress.